

Central Asian Odyssey

The Tien Shan, The Celestial Mountains & the Dzhungarian Gate

A Greentours Itinerary

Days 1 & 2

Kapchagai

After our overnight flight from the UK one can relax in the hotel or start in the sands of the Kapchagai where we'll have our first meeting with the wonderful bulbous flora of the Central Asian steppes. Tulips soon start appearing, here are four species, and all must be seen today as they do not occur in the other parts of Kazakhstan we visit during the tour! These special species include a lovely yellow form of *Tulipa albertii* which blooms amidst a carpet of white blossomed *Spiraea hypericifolia* subshrubs. Elegant *Eremurus crispus* can be seen with sumptuous red *Tulipa behmiana*, often in company with pale *Gagea ova*, abundant *Gagea minutiflora* and local *Gagea tenera*. There are myriad flowers as the summer sun will not yet have burnt the sands dry. Low growing shrubs of *Cerasus tianshanicus*, their pale and deep pink blooms perfuming the air, shelter *Rindera cyclodonta* and *Corydalis karelinii*. In the open sandy areas we'll look for *Iris tenuifolia* and both *Tulipa talievii* and the yellow-centred white stars of *Tulipa buhseana*. We'll visit a canyon where we can take our picnic between patches of *Tulipa lemmersii*, a newly described and very beautiful tulip. First described in 2008 and named after Wim Lemmers, this extremely local endemic grows only on the west-facing rocks on the top of this canyon!

Day 3

The Kordoï Pass and Merke

After a night's sleep in the Hotel Almaty we will wake to find the immense snow-covered peaks of the Tien Shan rising from the edge of Almaty's skyline - a truly magnificent sight! We journey westwards and will soon be amongst the montane steppe of the Kordoï Pass where we will find one of the finest shows of spring flowers one could wish for. The stunning open goblets of *Tulipa ostrowskyana* and *Tulipa kolpakowskiana* (and hybrids between the two) come in a kaleidoscopic show of reds, yellow and oranges, while growing amongst them is the lovely *Iris (Juno) kusakevichii*, *Iris tienshanica*, and a carpet of gageas and corydalis species. The rare *Leontice eversmanni* holds its lemon-flowered pyramids against the blue skies and overhead flocks of Demoiselle Cranes and Black Kites circle before passing northwards - this is a truly wonderful place! Later we will stop for the night at a hotel right at the foot of the Tien Shan. Our target here is the beautiful *Tulipa zenaida*, found only in a few valleys near Merke. This glorious tulip has large flowers with alternate red and yellow tepals - a quite striking effect!

Day 4

The Muyum Kum Desert and Dzhabagly

Continuing westwards along the old silk route we find the Muyum Kum Desert set right at the foot of the snow-capped peaks of the Tien Shan. It is hard to credit, but within sight of all those flowery meadows and all that snow is a sandy desert where rain rarely falls! From our road the sands stretch northwards over hundreds of kilometres of inhospitable terrain. The scorching desert heat of summer is a long way distant as we wander amongst the dunes and saxaul scrub watching Booted Warblers and Isabelline Shrikes as strange Toad-headed Agamas and Steppe Agamas catch some pleasant spring sunshine. *Eremias grammica* and its close relative, the aptly-named Rapid Runner (whose front legs keep running even when the lizard has stopped!) scurry hither and thither. All is not just sand here though - we should see the lovely blue *Iris tenuifolia* in flower and hopefully the last blooms of *Tulipa binutans* and more certainly *Tulipa bifloriformis*. We'll see plenty of the blue trumpets of *Ixiolirion tataricum* and will have our first experience of lovely *Corydalis ledebouriana*. In the afternoon we'll arrive in Taraz (formerly Dzhabambul). This is where Vladimir lives. Just outside the town lies the Aisha Bibi mausoleum, an elegant 12th century structure commemorating a Persian noble woman, who never quite made it to Taraz!

Days 5-7

The Karatau Mountains and Steppe Lakes

A little to the west of Taraz lie the mysterious Karatau Mountains, their striking outline clearly visible from the city. Here are fantastic shows of spring bulbs, and once again, tulips play a major role. Three species decorate the rocky slopes. Greig's Tulips in regular reds and orange-reds is found here, but on the slopes of the Berkara Valley, you can see all the genetic diversity harnessed by those early tulip breeders from Holland. Here the blooms are yellow, white, orange or red and all combinations in between. Along with *Tulipa kaufmanniana* grow the delicate yellow and white stars of *Tulipa turkestanica*. At nearby Kizilkol we'll find the rare *Tulipa borszczowii*. *Rhinopetalum* adds shades of pink to the scene, and here we will find many superb specimens of that strange fritillary, *Korolkovia severzovii*. Lovely juno irises are a common sight. The subtle blue flowers of *Iris (Juno) willmottiana* are usually single whereas the robust yellow flowers of *Iris (Juno) orchioides* are stacked one above the other. The early flowering *Iris (Juno) subdecolorata* usually still has some of its pretty blooms on show. We think you will be very impressed with the wonderful array of beautiful *Corydalis* species on show. The glaucous foliage and red and white flowers of both *Corydalis ledebouriana* and *Corydalis nudicaulis* are prominent and we shall also see the rare *Corydalis severzovii* with its orange-yellow flowers. The prize though must go to the stunning *Corydalis schanginii*. The rare 'ainii' subspecies, only recently discovered, bears spikes of a dozen or so bright yellow, white and pale pink flowers each fully two inches long! There's more tulips too. Hardly less impressive than Greig's Tulips are the Karatau subspecies of *Tulipa abertii*, a vibrant red form, sometimes separated as *Tulipa karatavica*, and then there's lovely *Tulipa lehmanniana* in citrus hues.

Resident birds include Eastern Rock Nuthatch and raptors such as Long-legged Buzzard, Black Vulture and Saker Falcon which will be busy searching out prey for their growing young. Many migrants pass this way. Steppe lakes host elegant Demoiselle Cranes, sometimes a thousand of them in a single flock. Flocks of Black-throated Thrushes will still be feeding on the rich assortment of fruiting bushes before heading north. Among the choicer species we should see are Little Bustard, Marsh Sandpiper, Terek Sandpiper and Great Black-headed Gulls.

Days 8-12

The Aksu-Dzhabagly Nature Reserve in the Tien Shan Mountains, the Karatau Mountains, and Steppe Lakes

The Aksu-Dzhabagly Reserve has recently been afforded the status of Biosphere Reserve, the only one so far designated in Kazakhstan. Some 85,000 hectares of mountain reserve, ranging in altitude from 3,000 feet to over 14,000 feet, has been completely protected for 75 years and it has only been during the past few years that Westerners have had the chance to visit this pristine mountain domain. And it starts within walking distance of the village! Just outside Dzhabagly and within walking distance of the hotel we shall see the lovely pink *Rhinopetalum stenantherum* (a fritillary) in the fields.

We spend four days exploring the reserve, which starts just a kilometre from the hotel. Aksu-Dzhabagly's famous flora and fauna is, in April, concentrated on the lower slopes as above about 6,000 feet is snow-bound at this time. The lovely white stars of *Crocus alatavicus*, inset with orange anthers, often appear directly through these snows! Growing with them is perhaps the most gorgeous flower of them all, the wonderfully unpronounceable *Iridodictyum kolpakovskianum*. This botanical treasure is dressed in blues, purples and yellows, making it a particularly photogenic species when set against a background of white crocuses. *Gymnospermium alberti* pushes its tubular yellow flowers and beautifully dissected leaves through the damp ground. In these areas close to the snow we can expect to find the local *Tulipa dasystemonoides* and the unusual bright yellow *Colchicum luteum*. Slopes below are awash with bright yellow *Anemone petiolulosa* and *Anemone gortschakovii*, and in shady juniper groves we will find the local aconite, *Eranthis longistipitata*. It is here that the fabulous bright red goblets of Greig's Tulip can be seen. There can be few flowers which surpass this tulip in such extravagant beauty and rarely are such strong colours seen away from the plant breeder's palate. Growing with it is the immaculate local speciality, *Tulipa kaufmanniana*, whose open flowers give rise to the local name of Water-Lily Tulip.

This reserve is justly famous for its large mammals. All the snow and ice at higher altitudes concentrates them on one long grassy ridge where they await the melting of the snows above. This gives the reserve's scientists an ideal opportunity to count these animals and assess population trends. We should see perhaps a hundred Siberian Ibex and several of the globally endangered Arkhar (a kind of Marco Polo Sheep) during our walks. Isabelline Brown Bears, of which there are now less than 200 remaining in the wild, are the reserve's other main claim to fame. Some sixty of them live here, and quite unbelievably, they spend the mid-

winter months hibernating up in the snowy peaks. With luck we should be able to watch mother Bears with their cubs feeding on the fresh green growth near the snowline.

Yellow-breasted Azure Tits, Red-fronted Serins and the huge-billed White-winged Grosbeaks are establishing their breeding territories amongst the junipers, while Blue Whistling Thrush and Brown Dipper are active along the sparkling streams that cascade from the snows. Lammergeier, Black Vulture and Golden Eagle patrol the skies above whilst the eerie calls of the Himalayan Snowcock descend from the high snowy crags of the marble mountain. Bird migration can be very exciting at this time, and substantial 'falls' of migrants can occur - during our visit three years ago the village hosted several immaculate Blue-headed Redstarts, a stunning male Himalayan Rubythroat and Sulphur-bellied, Dusky and Hume's Yellow-browed Warblers.

After a day in the field we catch the evening train on Day 12 from nearby Tulkubas and arrive in Almaty at nine the next morning. From the comfortable first class sleeper accommodation you can watch the landscapes of Central Asia roll by.

Days 13

Almaty: Kaskelen

We'll spend a day exploring the mountains which rise just to the south of the city of Almaty. The high peaks will be thoroughly snowbound but the low mountains of Kaskelen have, at this season, an exceptional flora, with abundant tulips as well as the lovely *Iris alberti* and *Primula kaufmanniana* blooming amid a carpet of gagea and corydalis species. The delicate yellow stars of *Tulipa dasystemon* bloom among pretty pink *Primula algida*, the delicate *Corydalis glaucescens* and abundant *Gagea emarginata*. In beautiful forests of Tien Shan Spruce we can find Black-throated Accentors and Songar Tits while snow-clad, juniper-dotted slopes offer a good chance of seeing that archetypal mountain bird, the charismatic Himalayan Snowcock.

Days 14 & 15

To Bishkek in Kyrgyzia: Kastek, Kemin, Kungei & Alexander Ranges. Also the Boom Canyon.

On Day 14 we'll fly from Almaty to Bishkek. Bishkek will provide us with a comfortable base to explore the bulb-rich Alexander Range and the Besh-Kungei Hills. We'll arrive into Bishkek quite early in the morning and head to the hotel and enjoy a breakfast and possibly a short rest before heading out into the magnificent countryside that surrounds the city.

Tulips will be a major focus of this tour. In the Alexander Ranges we'll see swathes of yellow and white *Tulipa tarda* and the striking yellow and red *Tulipa zenaidae*. Decorating roadsides is variable *Tulipa ostrowskiana*, with its red, yellow or any combination in between blooms. Perhaps most exciting though will be a meeting with an as yet undescribed *Tulipa* – maybe it will have a name by the time you

visit?! Of particular interest today will be plentiful *Malus sieversii*, the wild ancestor of the cultivated apple.

Day 16

Bishkek: The Alexander Range visiting Besh-Kungei Hills, and Serafimovka Gorge

In the immense landscapes of the Serafimovka Gorges we'll find the classical scarlet goblets of *Tulipa greigii* alongside more yellow and red *Tulipa zenaidae*. Spires of the genteel *Eremurus zoae* dot the flowery hillsides. We'll find some lovely *Astragalus* today notably *Astragalus sieversianus* with its tall yellow wands and at least one species in the elegant and colourful *Myobroma* section of *Astragalus*. Steppe here is dotted with the white-flowered bushes of *Spiraea hypericifolia* and abounds with colourful flowers such as pink and white *Corydalis ledebouriana*, bright shining red *Roemeria refracta*, and lovely *Glaucium elegans*. The latter has variable flowers always with an orange centre and a yellow rim, just the amount of each colour varying across the slopes. Red-pink *Paeonia intermedia* will impress and on the same hillsides are the tall brownish wands of *Eremurus cristatus*.

Day 17

Bishkek: Oruu-Sai (Gorge)

The Oruu-Sai gorge is well-known in Kyrgyzia for its ski-ing. The landscapes are breathtaking and the flowers exceptional too. En route we'll pass clumps of fine leaved *Iris loczyi* before reaching higher ground where *Corydalis* will start to become common. As well as widespread *Corydalis ledebouriana* we'll find *Corydalis glaucescens* with long wands of delicate pink blooms. We'll find yet more *Tulipa zenaidae* but here it will be joined by swathes of the yellow white-edged stars of *Tulipa dasystemon*.

Further along are hillsides where we will also find brick-pink *Pedicularis albertii* and a pretty pastiche of violets with bright yellow *Viola acutifolia* and pale-centred blue *Viola suavis*.

Day 18

To Talas via the Suusamyр Valley and the Teo-Ashuu and Otmyok Passes

En route to Talas we'll traverse the flower-filled Suusamyр Valley in between the Fergana and Talas Mountains. Swathes of big-flowered *Viola altaica* adorn the steppe and we'll soon spot tulips among them. Again there's the pretty stars of *Tulipa dasystemon*, but soon we'll start to see *Tulipa tetraphylla*, a lovely species with yellow tepals are backed with a variable amount of red. On higher ground as we approach the high Otmyok Pass we'll find slopes liberally sprinkled with *Gagea liotardii* and little *Colchicum kesselringii*. Here are botanical gems such as the wonderfully unpronounceable *Iridodictyum kolpakowskianum*. This botanical treasure has falls dressed in blues and yellows and dipped in purple ink, making it a particularly photogenic species when set against the stunning scenery in the background. Here too is *Chorispora bungeana*, that classic alpine, a little mound

of large pink flowers that almost completely covers the foliage. Its cousin *Chorispora sibirica* is yellow and is also found on this pass.

Days 19 & 20

The Talas Ridge: Besh-Tash Gorge and the Ak-Tash Mountains. The Urmartal Gorges

Today we'll seek pure yellow *Tulipa talassica*. This rare species is found, thus far, only at the confluence of Kara-Koin and Urmartal Rivers. En route we'll enjoy fine displays of *Eremurus lactiflorus* whose spires of almost luminous white blooms are topped with maroon-tinged brown buds and dot the hillsides like so many medieval torches. Here we'll also find *Allium caricifolium* and bright yellow *Glaucium fimbrilligerum*. The spectacular round heads of *Allium karataviense* are a wonderful sight too.

Days 21 & 22

The Talas Ranges: At-Oinok Ranges, & Toktogul to Bishkek

The At-Oinok Ranges of Fergana are home to a wonderful show of spring wild flowers. Here we'll seek the eponymous *Tulipa ferganica*, an elegant yellow-flowered species. Shrubs of *Rosa ecae* are smothered in bright egg-yolk yellow blooms. Here we'll find delicate *Iris songarica* and the altogether chunkier purple *Iris alberti* and abundant tall yellow spires of *Eremurus fuscus*.

Day 23

To Karakul via the Chichkan Gorge and the Suusamyrtau Range

Today we'll travel along the incredibly scenic Chichkan Gorge which carves its way through the Suusamyrtau Range. The habitats are really quite varied with steppe and forest as well as riverine habitats and cliffs.

Much of the steppe hereabouts is a colorful show of *Corydalis*, *Glaucium elegans* and again the impressive *Allium karataviense*. There's another fine onion too in the shape of *Allium dodecadontum* with frilly pink umbels. Slopes with abundant *Louiseania ulmifolia* covered in lovely pink blooms make a stunning sight. Reaching high ground we'll find some nice snowmelt species including the unusual bright yellow *Colchicum luteum*.

Day 24

To Bishkek through the Itagar Gorge and the Ala-Bel and Teo-Ashuu Passes

We'll pass through the Itagar Gorge and thence the Ala-Bel and Teo-Ashuu Passes en route to Bishkek. We'll be back in the territory of *Tulipa zenaidae*, its yellow and red striped blooms poking out from the frilly leaves of Prangos. Near snow is pink and white *Corydalis ledebouriana* and clumps of fabulous *Juno orchioides* whose cream and yellow blooms catch the sun beautifully. Higher ground is a mass of violets with a fine mix of *Viola rupestris*, *Viola acutifolia* and *Viola suavis*.

Day 25

Bishkek to Almaty

A relaxing day today with just a short flight to Almaty to enjoy. The flight takes us right over the peaks of the Tien Shan and offers us a glimpse of the landscapes we'll shortly be exploring.

Day 26

Kaskelen Valley

After breakfast we'll head into the mountains which rise just to the south of the city of Almaty. The high peaks will be thoroughly snowbound but the low mountains of Kaskelen have, at this season, an exceptional flora, with abundant tulips as well as the lovely *Iris alberti* and shows of pink *Primula kaufmanniana* blooming amid a carpet of gagea and corydalis species. The yellow stars of *Tulipa dasystemon* bloom among pretty pink *Primula algida*, the delicate *Corydalis glaucescens* and abundant *Gagea emarginata*. In beautiful forests of Tien Shan Spruce we can find Black-throated Accentors and Songar Tits while snow-clad, juniper-dotted slopes offer a good chance of seeing that archetypal mountain bird, the charismatic Himalayan Snowcock. We'll also see rich butter-coloured *Arnebia tschimganica* and delicate *Viola collina*, whilst *Caragana camillischneideri* offers wands of orange and yellow blooms.

Day 27

Kapshagai, Kogaly valley and Rudnichnyi

We'll descend from the foot of the Tien Shan into the sands of the Kapshagai where we'll enjoy the wonderful bulbous flora of the Central Asian steppes. Tulips soon start appearing, sumptuous red *Tulipa behmiana*, often in company with elegant *Eremurus crispus*. There are myriad flowers as the summer sun will not yet have burnt the sands dry. Low growing shrubs of *Cerasus tianshanicus*, their pale and deep pink blooms perfuming the air, shelter lots of *Astragalus*, *Silene quadriloba* and white *Linaria transiliensis*. The attractive *Pseudohandelia umbellifera* with silvery foliage and tight heads of yellow flowers inhabit the semi-deserts. In this same habitat we'll find *Allium caricifolium* with spherical heads of pretty pink or white flowers, also *Allium subscapum* and *Allium tschulaktavicum*. Then we'll head up into the Dzhungarian Alatau, a mountain range that rises even sharper than the Tien Shan. It is high enough, reaching 14,500 feet, to have plenty of snow lying.

Day 28

Tekeli Valley

We'll explore the wild and beautiful Tekeli Valley in the Dzhungarian Alatau. The Tekeli is one of the deep river valleys that descend from these spectacular mountains. Here we'll find again the pretty *Primula kaufmanniana* but now it is mixed with yellow *Primula macrocalyx*. There's the local blue and white columbine *Aquilegia vitalii* and here we are likely to have our first meeting with *Tulipa*

corynestemon, a tulip related to the more widespread *Tulipa kolpakowskiana* but with club-shaped stamens. Like that species it is variable in colour.

Day 29

Alakol Lake and Taskora valley

As we descend from the Dzhungarian Alatau a giant fault cuts mountain from plain as if with a knife. The flat valley floor is hemmed in by precipitous mountains on both flanks so completely that any other route through is incomprehensible – so connecting arid northwest China with the central Asian Steppes is the Dzhungarian Gate. For two millennia this was a major line of communication between western and eastern Asia and through it passed some notable armies as well as much trade. The road through the 'gate' passes through a black and gravelly desert, a forbidding place, where reptiles are the commonest form of wildlife. We'll see Sunwatchers and various 'race-runners' and the birdlife will include larks and wheatears. The wonderfully scenic Taskora River offers relief from the stark scenery and in it we'll surely find the rather weird-looking *Tulipa annae*.

Continuing across a tectonic depression we pass a series of large lakes culminating in the 2500 square kilometre Alakol. The road takes us across the salty plains and semi-deserts and steppes between the water bodies. Only a thousand feet above sea level it is dry and warm in this lowland. Kokhtuma is a little holiday village set by Alakol Lake and provides an ideal base to explore the area and a little comfort too. The lake holds a variety of wetland birds including Dalmatian Pelicans and various terns. White-tailed Eagles sit as if they are awaiting scraps, though all they usually get is hassle from avaricious Black Kites!

Day 30

Kol-Asu Valley

When we did this trip back in 2008 we wrote "This is wholly uncharted territory for the modern botanist so we really do not know what we are going to find here. Sure there will be tulips and irises and probably *Eremurus* too, but we know not what species we'll encounter, whether widespread or local!" And so it proved to be! For in the mountains either side of the Dzhungarian Gate new plants were found. Today in the fabulous Ko-Asu Valley we may make the acquaintance of a *Fritillaria* discovered by Vladimir, newly-minted *Fritillaria kolbintsevii*. While he was at it he also spotted an unknown Tulip, now also named after him. With luck we'll find *Tulipa kolbintsevii* in good flower. We are also likely to have our first meeting with *Fritillaria pallidiflora* and by late snow patches are beautiful forms of *Corydalis schanginii*.

Day 31

Zhalanash Lake and Yrgaity River Valley

This will be our chance to explore an unknown area as Vladimir has only briefly touched upon the Yrgaity River Valley and Zhalanash Lake. Happy hunting!

Days 32 & 33

Tarbagatai Mountains

Further east is the little-known Tarbagatai Alatau, a range of mountains that provides a startling divide between the Alakol and Zaissan basins. They don't have the spectacular peaks of the Dzhungarian Alatau nor indeed the Altai, but nonetheless they have extensive undisturbed montane steppe. Heading east along the Tarbagatai Mountains we'll traverse middle altitude rocky valleys where bloom *Allium inderiense*, *Fritillaria meleagroides*, *Pedicularis dasystachys* and stands of bright pink *Paeonia intermedia*. Beautiful little clumps of the crucifer *Odontarrhena obovata* adorn the rocks. Most unusual are the pretty lilac tomato-relative *Physochlaina physaloides* and a sub-shrubby cress, *Dendroarabis fruticulosa*. Not to be confused with *Fritillaria pallidiflora* is equally pale *Fritillaria pallida* actually now thought to be a cream-coloured form of *Fritillaria meleagris*. We'll encounter swathes of golden *Tulipa altaica*, fine purple-blue *Iris glaucescens*, and the lovely pale rose *Tulipa patens*.

Day 34

The Marble Pass

During the next few days we'll explore a wild land with incredibly varied topography where deserts, lakes and high mountains all meet. Borders do too, and we'll sometimes be close to Chinese border and also quite close to the Mongolian border too.

Towards the Chinese border we'll pass by some vast sand dunes before rising up to the very edge of the great Altai Mountains, and the Marble Pass. Here is a very rich flora with all sorts of nice species including irises, corydalis, peonies and of course, tulips. Three species are found on these rocky slopes including the already familiar *Tulipa altaica* and *Tulipa patens*. New though will be yellow *Tulipa heteropetala*, a close relative of *Tulipa uniflora*. In alpine meadows above the Siberian Larch forests we'll find drifts of fabulous *Erythronium sibiricum* in fetching shades of pink and yellow. These are often mixed with *Iris glaucescens*, butter-yellow *Gymnospermium altaicum* and lovely royal blue and pinky-purple *Pulmonaria mollis*. Growing in shrubberies on the edge of the woodlands are steel-blue forms of *Clematis integrifolia* and an eye-catching ivory form of *Fritillaria verticillata*.

Day 35

Saur and Monrak Mountains and the Chilikty Valley

The Saur and Monrak Mountains offer species-rich meadows and steppe. We'll find more *Tulipa altaica* amongst plenty of spring ephemerals that include diminutive *Gagea liotardii*. *Caltha palustris* will be in flower! In the Chilikty Valley we'll encounter Siberian Larch forests in what is otherwise a tree-free landscape. Tulips are abundant and we'll find more *Fritillaria meleagroides* and *Fritillaria pallidiflora*. *Androsace ovczinnikovii* adorns rocky bluffs here.

Day 36

Kein-Kerish

Near the Kein Kerish Canyon, where erosion has revealed layers of brilliant red, yellow and silvery-grey clays, is a viewpoint that provides a marvellous panorama over more than 3,000 square kilometres of desert, mountain and lake. Though a desert, at this season there's plenty of flowers such as elegant *Allium tulipifolium*, yellow and purple *Scutellaria albertii*, and *Cancrinia discoidea*, with its yellow pompoms. The spikes of *Cistanche salsa* emerge colourful from the sands. The flora is quite fascinating with lots of *Astragalus* species, beautiful yellow *Chorispora sibirica* and pink and white *Pseudosedum lievenii* blooming amongst the curious 'bonsai trees' of the little chenopod *Anabasis truncata*. Upland Buzzards and Black Kites circle briefly over the canyon before returning to their perches. The surrounding desert is home to Wolves though we are far more likely to encounter the Red-cheeked Susliks that sustain them. We'll cross saxaul desert where we might see Pallas's Sandgrouse and Black Larks.

Days 37 & 38

The Kalbinski Hills and Targyn Pass

We'll pass by Zaissan Lake where we can see elegant Demoiselle Cranes guarding their scruffy youngsters, and offshore are small flotillas of Dalmatian Pelicans and groups of Great Black-headed Gulls.

Bronze-age graves and cairns mark our progress into the sparsely inhabited Kalbinski Hills southeast of Ust-Kamenogorsk. The relict Scots Pine forests of the central and highest part of these hills forms a bizarre landscape - Baltic Island heaths meets Caledonian Forests! Granitic tors just like those found on Dartmoor dot the landscape and amongst the pines are *Abies sibirica* and *Juniperus sabina*. A fine flora awaits and there's plenty of birdlife too. Again we'll see *Tulipa altaica* and *Tulipa patens*. Little *Tulipa biflora* is one of the more widely distributed tulips that occurs in this region. Yellow *Primula macrocalyx* mixes with patches of *Pulsatilla patens*. On the Targyn Pass we can find the large yellow blooms of *Adonis wolgensis*, *Paeonia hybrida* and *Corydalis nobilis*. On Day 38 in the morning we'll visit the Chechek Pass. Here are good patches of *Iris scariosa* as well as *Gagea fedtschenkoana*, *Valeriana dubia*, *Potentilla humifusa*, *Orostachys spinosa*, *Nonea pulla* and *Pedicularis physocalyx*. During the afternoon of Day 38 we'll take a flight back to Almaty and settle into a hotel airport there in preparation for the morning flight back the next day.

Day 39

Departure

Call 01298 83563 or visit www.greentours.co.uk for the latest trip report from our tours to The Tien Shan, Kyrgyzia, and from the Tien Shan to the Altai (the Dzhungarian Gate). If you would like to ask about any other aspect of this holiday, please call 01298 83563 or email us at enquiries@greentours.co.uk.

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